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No. 6, Vol. 3,

ES & QUERIES

ON
INA AND JAPAN,
(For June, 1869.)
IS NOW READY.
At the Office,
July 2, 1869.

OF every description ex-
cept at the "China Mail" Office,
racy, neatness, punctuality,
reasonable charges, by
CHARLES A. SAINT.

CORRESPONDENTS
are open to all who wish to
publish on legitimate grounds, but
not on illegitimate grounds, for the
correspondents.
Communications addressed to this paper
must be accompanied by the name of
the contributor, and the address, for
the purpose of publication, but as
of good faith.

CHINA MAIL.

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1869.

RUSSIA IN ASIA.

Our Northern contemporaries
seem to have been much ex-
cited by the subject of possible Russian
expansion upon China, and a fresh fillip
given to prophetic futurists, but
but not always correct, as
indicated by Mr. Cunningham's
States' General.

In alluding to the progress
Russia in Central Asia, he
trouble and expense incurred
in annexing the
Bokhara, with the ease and
with which it might yet fur-
ther its way into Chinese terri-
tory, but not by any means
True, as he states, "in the
of this Empire, they
and occupied with force,
few years, the great tract of
between the Amoor and
frontier, without any advan-
region itself to attract them,
only for the object of
error to China proper." They
valuable port upon the coast,
as Mr. Knight, "they could
not the costly annexation
territory." We hardly see
this reasoning. They might
have obtained a port with-
out the intervening territory,
and the port would have
been useless, and the very ease
in which Mr. Knight sets forth
for their aggression is a
reason why it could be had
the territory should be
must be recollected that the
was made not by the aid of
army but by a simple stroke
Chinese Government during
1860. With Great Britain
knocking at the gates of
China were but ill-prepared
slightest opposition to dic-
tate a powerful neighbour who
had the power and might have
will to materially harass her
case with which the Russian
is to us one of the strong-
est Russian aggression in
may be considered as
Let us examine the geo-
graphy of the country in support
of it. It will be noticed that
in territory, as now laid
ends to the borders of the
Desert which forms a natu-
between Chihli and Heh
or Tschili. Far away to
to the very borders of the
the great tract which though
a desert is but little bet-
by nomadic tribes, ever shift-
less, it produces a precarious
rely they support their herds,
sparsely populated portion
of the Chinese Government
away which is scarcely nomi-
but the enterprise of
lition can ever hope to turn
grown waste into a fruit-
ful. What mineral treasures
can only be guessed at, but
few times as great neither
China possess the means or
to develop them. It was
iterations which led to the
given by the Peking Govern-
ment, the alteration of the Russian
line. If her power over a
hundred and more miles in
her northern provinces an
nominal how could she
serve it over tribes better
beyond the tract in ques-
tion reasons which told with
tell equally with the Rus-
sian attempts at annex-
natural barrier we have
old be useless to her and we
authority for stating that
she be her ultimate desires,
of Manchuria proper is not
in theory in connection with
of Russian aggression has
ward in a recent number of
Review. It puts Russia
in the consideration of
of Manchuria and the Russian
the forward to the somewhat
when the Californians shall

be compelled to emigrate, and when
the purchase of Alaska shall be followed
by the cession, voluntary or enforced,
of the whole of North Eastern Asia. The
Californians, according to the writer (we
quote the *Friend of India's* précis of his
statements), "are likely to cross over into
Asia and settle there, turning
the Amoor valley and the fertile wastes
of Manchuria into a new Far West."
The colonising power of the Russ is no-
thing to that of the Western Men; and
it is not difficult to predict how the
conflict will end. The Californian op-
portunity is, besides, far greater than the
Russian. It will be many years before
Russia has speedy and cheap communi-
cation with the Amoor. Her most hope-
ful plan of colonising there is to send
emigrant ships from St. Petersburg by
the Cape of Good Hope or Cape Horn,
arriving at Nicolai after a voyage of
six months or more. San Francisco, on
the contrary, is almost at hand—little
more than a three weeks' voyage being
the actual interval, which will cer-
tainly be diminished with the growth
of the China trade. This is all very
well, but the writer appears to forget
that telegraphic communication be-
tween St. Petersburg and the Amoor is
now an accomplished fact. Nor can we
share the *Friend of India's* idea that
"looking to our own relations with
Russia, in Asia, it is rather a fortu-
nate thing for us to have the prospect
of a conflict of interests in North-
Eastern Asia between our rival
and a power with which we may easily
be united in the closest political alliance
as we are already united by the kinship
of race and the strongest commercial
interests." This is no doubt a very
pleasant prospect to look forward to,
but it is somewhat too remote to improve
our present position. And we may fairly
add the prospect is as chimerical as it
is remote.

We have to acknowledge (somewhat late
in the day, however) the receipt of the
"Shanghai Almanac" for 1869, com-
piled by Mr. Tarrant, a well known
resident in China. Its preface contains
some interesting remarks upon the
Chinese Calendar and the tides upon the
China Coast, together with some other
information, exclusively interesting to
Shanghai residents. The Diary, which
is printed to contain barometrical and
thermometrical observations, winds, etc.,
is not particularly original in form, but
will, we dare say, be found of use to
those of meteorological tastes.

We have also received the *Journal of the
Bengal Photographic Society* for
March 1869. It contains the regulations
under which the annual photographic
exhibition is to be held in December
next. We shall take an early oppor-
tunity of drawing attention to these in
the hope that our local photographers
will endeavour to have China and Hong-
kong suitably represented.

LOCAL.

In the Supreme Court to-day, in the estate
of Douglas Lupton, deceased, Mr. H. O.
Caldwell, Proctor for the Executors, ap-
plied for Probate of the will to be granted
to Mr. Robert Ellis Baker, the Executor in
Hongkong. The application was granted,
with power to the other Executors to come
in and apply for the like Probate. The
property in Hongkong was sworn to under
\$300,000, and the Stamp duty on the Pro-
bate will amount to \$700.

At the meeting of the Hongkong Associa-
tion this afternoon, the scope and objects
of the association were fixed for discussion
at a meeting to be held within a month,
pending which time the Committee and
Secretary will by request remain in office.
A resolution to protest against the policy
of the British Government in China was
negatived, as being beyond the scope and
objects of the Society. We shall give a
full report to-morrow.

Offensive as the heat has been here for
the last few days, it has been much cooler
in India, we are informed. A private
letter, received from Calcutta last night,
contains a statement to the effect that
deaths in the railway trains are so frequent
that coffins are kept at the stations for the
reception of bodies. In Calcutta horses
have died in the streets from sun stroke.

In the following story of a "contempt"
case, cannot be said to have a local interest,
it will at least show how Crown func-
tionaries may come into collision. It is nar-
rated by a correspondent of the *Madras
Times* as having occurred in the Supreme
Court at Madras when Sir Robert Strange
was Chief Justice. A summons was issued
for the Governor of Madras to appear in
Court to give evidence in a particular suit.
The Governor declining to take notice of
the summons, the impetuous Judge con-
tentionally remarked in open Court, "Who
is the Governor of Madras, but the paid
servant of a body of merchants? whereas I
am the representative of the King," and
forthwith ordered the myrmidons of justice
to bring the Governor before him. The
Governor, on hearing this, ordered his
body guard on duty to cut down any bail-
iff found trespassing on Government gar-
den grounds, and further ordered the Sub-
Treasurer not to pass the pay abstract of
the Chief Justice. This at once stayed all
proceedings.

The London Military correspondent of the
Pioneer remarks, "Col. Gavelier's death
will deprive the military papers of a cor-
respondent who was as ready in his old age
for a fair fight in print as in his youth to
take a share in a general action (he saw
eight) with the brave 62nd."

No news respecting the safety of the B. I.
S. N. Co.'s steamer *Cheduba*, had reached
Calcutta up to the date of the *Colonial*
departure. A telegram, dated Chittagong,
18th June, stated that no news of the
Cheduba had reached that port. The B. I. S.
N. Co.'s steamer *Wormley* put into Chit-
tagong through stress of weather, with
fore-yard broken. During her stay at that
port, the crew of a country brig which had
been wrecked on the coast had arrived, and

reported that after being washed on shore
they saw several dead bodies of Europeans
and natives floating about and thrown up
on the beach, and that amongst the Euro-
peans were two female corpses. These
most probably were the bodies of the pas-
sengers of the *Cheduba*, as two ladies were,
we believe, amongst her passengers. No
hope (says the *Friend of India*) is now en-
tertained of the safety of this unfortunate
vessel. The *Moulmein* has gone out to
search the sea-board of the Sunderbund for
traces of the vessel or crew. The Burmah
coast has already been scoured by the
Alceste without success.

On the 12th June arrived at Batavia the
French steam-frigate *Le Godard*, Captain
Cailliet, which was sent by Admiral Olier,
Governor of French Cochinchina, to con-
vey to the N. L. authorities grateful thanks
for the help afforded the French marine in
the affair of the *Tamara*, already fully
noticed in our paper. Captain Cailliet, to this
end, was admitted to a private audience
with the Governor-General, on the 13th inst.
By last advice from Padang, a vessel was
already ready for sailing and was only
awaiting the arrival of some more sailors,
and provisions from Batavia, in order to
put to sea. From the investigations made
at Padang by the Chancellor of the French
Consulate, it appears that Captain Raunio,
off Siboga, and in the face of the smoke of
the *Borneo* which was in chase of her, had
been thrown overboard, after having been
knocked on the head no doubt, and thus
been murdered in a shocking manner com-
mon among Chinese coolies—most prob-
ably by the instrumentality of a Chinese
Obisuman amongst those on board, and
named Assine, who had headed the ma-
licious coolies, during their outrage. It has
been discovered, that this monster, after
the departure of the crew, had cut down,
or stabbed twenty of his countrymen and
companions, and had thrown their bodies
overboard, just as the Captain's was after-
wards served by the wretches—*Strait
Times*.

CAPTAIN CUBITT, and part of the crew of
the British ship *Alfred* Storer bound from
Shanghai to Singapore with coals, arrived
there on the afternoon of June 27th in the
Alfred, Captain Proctor, and reported the
loss of his vessel on a reef to the west
of Prince of Wales Island, Sunda Straits. The
vessel left Shanghai on the 4th March, and
after a favorable voyage reached Sunda
Straits on the 14th instant, and experienced
light and variable winds during that
day. At about midnight a heavy squall with
thick rain from the westward struck the
ship and drove her on the reef where she
immediately filled. The first boat launched
was the gig, which was swamped and
lost; the next was the life-boat with the
Carpenter and Boatwain on board; but
the sea was so high that she was immedi-
ately driven away to leeward, and nothing
more was seen of her—it being pitch dark
and thick rain. The pinnace was next got
over with great difficulty, and the Captain
with the remaining crew got into her; it
was now found, however, that the Chief
Officer and three of the crew were missing,
but whether they had been washed from
the deck, or had gone with the Carpenter
and Boatwain in the life boat is not known,
it being utterly impossible to distinguish
anything on deck. Every search was made
for the missing men, but without success,
and the pinnace had reluctantly to shove
off, about daybreak of the 15th, when the
ship began to break up. Captain Cubitt
with those on board the pinnace got safely
on board the *Alfred* and were brought
by her to Singapore, having experienced
great kindness from her Commander and
Officers. The names of the missing men
who it is feared, and is lost are—Samuel
Forrester, Chief Officer; Wm. Dobson,
Carpenter; Arman Olson, Boatwain;
James McQuinn, Wm. Murphy; Charles
Lawson, A. B.—*Ibid*.

The following paragraph from an Indian
paper will be of interest to Missionaries in
China:—"The serious rise in the cost of
living in the Presidency cities is affecting
all the Missionary Societies. A Missionary
cannot live in Calcutta, in the most econ-
omical way, under £400 a year if he is to
pay house rent. On this being reported as
the last annual meeting of the Baptist
Missionary Society, Dr. Landels, who has
a thousand a year from a fashionable Lon-
don congregation, denounced the extrava-
gance of Indian Missionaries, and thought
they should not be allowed to marry. Dr.
Duff has set himself, with an energy and
eloquence which seem to increase with his
years, to raise £300,000 in Scotland to build
a mission for all the Free Kirk Agents in
India, and he has already raised £20,000,
chiefly in Glasgow. The Free Kirk con-
gregation in Calcutta have recently pur-
chased and improved a manse for their
pastor minister, the Rev. J. D. Don, at a
cost of Rs. 38,000. Dr. Landels had bet-
ter try the luxury of a Missionary's life in
Calcutta, Bombay, or Madras on £400 a
year. He would be unable to get a house
near the place of his work, he will not get
one elsewhere under £100 a year, he must
keep a conveyance at £500 more, and his
wife, his wife and family, can live luxuri-
ously on the balance, and save for the
expenses of sickness and separation."

From late Bombay papers, we learn that
Messrs G. F. Kellner & Co. of Allahabad,
have secured the contract for supplying the
great diuner to be given to H. K. H. the
Duke of Edinburgh at the forthcoming
dinner at Agra. The dinner is to cost
Rs. 50,000 and the plate to be served is to
be of pure silver.

Mr. Fish, the American Secretary of
State, has reported to Congress that the
total value of all claims preferred for ships
and property destroyed by rebel vessels is
\$18,000,000; of all claims for the *Alabama*
destroyed 70 vessels, the *Florida* 55,
the *Sheridan* 36, and the *Georgia* 9.
Even these charges, it must be remembered,
are many of them "claims," that is, owners
estimate, not at all likely to be less than
the truth. One would like to see the un-
derwritten certificates of insurance. This is
not a very formidable bill; certainly not
one about which it is possible to go to war.

This claim of a New England man to be
the champion author by accident, has
been disputed. Putnam, Ohio, puts forward a
man who has broken both collar bones, his
jaw bone, both arms, four ribs on one side
and two on the other, and one leg; he has
also had both ankles dislocated, and has
lost his sight, all by accident, "and is
still able to be about."
What weapon does a young lady resem-
ble whose acquaintances pass without notic-
ing her?—A cut-throat.

SUPREME COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before the Hon. Judge SMITH.)

July 8, 1869.

The June Sessions were continued to-day
according to adjournment, when the fol-
lowing Jurors were called: Messrs. Finto,
Hodges, Terry, Maclean, De Jesus, Dal-
meida and Gutalor. Mr. Whyte prosecuted.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

The charge against the Chinaman named
Ahsek, of having pushed an old Chinaman
overboard into the water at or near Yau-
matti, and then taken possession of the old
man's boat, was disposed of. The same
evidence—the old man, his son, Jeremiah
Foley (P. O.)—as that given in the Magis-
trate's was gone over again.

The Jury returned a verdict of guilty;
and his Lordship, concurring in the verdict,
gave the prisoner a sentence of five years'
penal servitude. The Chief Justice com-
mended P. O. Foley on the fact of his hav-
ing done his duty well.

REGINA v. SOUZA.
The Chief Justice delivered his addition
to the previous judgment in the *Queen v.
Souza*; but nothing of great importance was
comprehended in the decision, beyond the
fact that his Lordship decided that there
was still no precedent touching the case.
The Judge merely confirmed his previous
decision, remarking that an application for
leave to appeal had been made.

The Sessions were then adjourned.
IN THE SUPREME COURT.
Court Paper for Friday, 9th July, 1869,
at 11 a.m.
Re SEABURG, a Bankrupt.—Last exami-
nation.

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SUMMARY JURISDICTION COURT.

Before Hon. J. P. KENNEDY.

July 8, 1869.

Wing-kee v. A. S. \$500, for damage to
plaintiff's business by slander.—Mr. Hoar,
instructed by Mr. Sharp, appeared for the
plaintiff, and Mr. Pollard, a. c., instructed by
Mr. Francis, was for the defendant.

This was an examination *de bono esse*, of
the Captain and Chief Engineer of the str.
Niger. The action is one, the parties in
which are the "rival companies" who
before appeared at the Magistrate's in a case
of assault, and arose out of the keen com-
petition existing, and being carried on in
the trade of ship-compradores. The plain-
tiff was as follows:—\$500 damages, for that
the defendant did, on the 24 and 3rd days
of July instant, and on other occasions,
falsely and maliciously slander the said
plaintiff in his business of a coal merchant
and ship-compradore, and more particularly
accused the said plaintiff of supplying to
the *S. S. Niger* a very inferior coal, and of
a much lower price, than that contracted to
be supplied, and for which the said plaintiff
received payment.

Mr. Pollard took a preliminary objection
as to the form of the plaint, inasmuch as
the plaintiff was bound to state the exact
words of the alleged slander; and also that
there was a contradiction in terms in the
plaint, the first part stating that the com-
plaint was for damage for slandering the
plaintiff, and the second half alleging a
slander on the chattel. He would plead
in justice that in the one portion of the
plaint, the slander in the other portion, the
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References

INSURANCES.
AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above **INSURANCE OFFICE**, are prepared to accept **MARRIOTT** Risks, and issue Policies on any first class Sailing Vessels or Steamers, on the usual terms, payable in case of Loss, in **CHINA SINGAPORE; CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, or LONDON.**
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, June 21 1864.

NOTICE.
—
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

THE following Rates will be charged
for future for short period Insurance
viz :-

Not exceeding One Month,	1 per cent.
Above One Month and not exceeding Three Months,	1 per cent.
Above Three Months and not exceeding Six Months,	2 per cent.
Above Six Months,	The full Annual Rate of 3 per cent.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company
Hongkong, April 7. 1868.

NOTICE.

HE Undersigned having received extended limits from THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, are now authorized to issue Policies against FIRE as follows, viz. —

On any one first-class Building, or Goods stored therein — in Hongkong, \$60,000; in Macao \$45,000.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents Royal Insur. Company of Liverpool.
Hongkong, June 17, 1864.

**REDUCTION
IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM FOR
FIRE INSURANCE.**

—

HE Undersigned have (as already intimated in their Circular dated 14th October last) received authority from the Secretary of the ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY to Reduce the

In cases of DWELLING-HOUSES removed from the Town, the rate of Premium will be *Three-quarters per Cent.* in place of *One per Cent.* per Annum as hitherto charged, and in cases of Residences, so situated, being detached or semi-detached, the rate will be further reduced to *One-half per Cent.*

The Royal's Annual Rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will therefore remain as follows, until further notice, viz. :—

Class of Building	Rate
Detached and semi-detached, Dwelling-Houses (removed from the Town) and their Contents,	10s. 6d. per cent.
Other Dwelling-Houses (similarly situated) and their Contents,	12s. 6d. per cent.
Buildings used for the purpose of Trade, Manufacture, or Business, and their Contents,	15s. 6d. per cent.
Buildings used for the purpose of Trade, Manufacture, or Business, and their Contents, and also Buildings used for the purpose of Trade, Manufacture, or Business, and their Contents,	18s. 6d. per cent.

Contents, $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.
First Class China House and
their Contents, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Other Risks as per special arrangement.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, November 9, 1866.

**PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF
SAN FRANCISCO.**

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company are prepared to grant Policies
against FIRE, on BUILDINGS and
GOODS, at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, February 6, 1867.
BATAVIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above named COMPANY are prepared to grant Policies against SEA RISKS, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, April 1, 1865.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

POLICIES granted on *Marine risks* to all parts of the world at current rates. In addition to the usual brokerage, this association returns to the assured *Fifteen per cent of its yearly profits* divided *pro rata* to the net premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, June 4, 1869. ff.

**PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY
OF SAN FRANCISCO.**

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents in China for the above INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Poli-
cy covering Marine Risks, at

Hongkong, July 6, 1886.

RUSSELL & Co,
SAMARANG SEA AND
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF
SAMARANG.

HE Undersigned having been appointed

Agents in Macao for the above named
company are prepared to grant Policies
covering Marine Risks at the current Rates.
RAYNAL & Co.
Macao, August 4. 1866.

DE OOSTERLING
SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY OF BATAVIA,

SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above named Companies are prepared to grant policies against Sea Risks on the usual terms.

S. J. SIMMONS.

Printed & Published by CHARLES ABRAHAM
ADIN, Proprietor, at No. 2, Wyndham
street, Victoria, Hongkong.

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General P
ngkong, Ju

